



Facts

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The Ruminant Feed Ban – What it Means for the Producer

“Animal Proteins Prohibited from use in Ruminant Feed,” Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 589.2000, became effective August 4, 1997 and is often referred to as the ruminant feed ban. Ruminants are those animals that chew their cud. Ruminants include, but are not limited to: beef and dairy cattle, goats, sheep, buffalo, deer, and elk. This regulation applies to anyone feeding ruminants or manufacturing feed for ruminants. To comply with this rule ruminant producers should:

- 1) Look for and obey the cautionary statement **“Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants”**.
- 2) Do not feed pet food to ruminants as pet food often contains prohibited material. Pet food is exempt from the labeling requirement above.
- 3) Keep copies of **ALL** purchase invoices for **ALL** feeds received that contain **animal protein**. (This includes all animal feeds except pet food.)
- 4) Keep copies of labels for **ALL** feeds received containing **animal protein** products. This includes all animal feeds except pet food fed to pets. File one label to represent each different lot of feed on an invoice, and file labels for each new invoice.
- 5) Keep invoices and labeling available for inspection and copying for a minimum of one year from the receipt of the product. The purpose of these records is to provide a “safety net”. They allow trace back from farms to suppliers to insure that product without the cautionary statement is properly labeled.

For **bulk shipments**, if the invoice lists all ingredients then keeping only the invoices is sufficient. If the only labeling is on a placard, keep a **placard for each shipment**.

For feed received in **bags or other containers** that have attached labels, **remove and retain a representative label from each different product**. Do this for each shipment.

If the labeling cannot be removed from the bag or other container, it is acceptable to retain a representative bag or transposed copy of the labeling information from a container that cannot feasibly be stored.

Prohibited Feeds

The Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) has identified the following ingredients listed in their official publication as being prohibited for feeding to ruminants. The official AAFCO definitions for these ingredients can be found at <http://agr.wa.gov/pmd/docs/publications/DefProhibMat.pdf>

- Animal By-Product Meal
- Animal Digest
- Animal Liver
- Bone Meal, cooked
- Bone Meal, steamed
- Cooked Bone Marrow
- Dehydrated Garbage
- Dehydrated Food-Waste
- Dried Meat Solubles
- Extracted Glandular Meal

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- Fleshings Hydrolysate
 - Food Processing Waste
 - Glandular Meal
 - Hydrolyzed Hair
 - Hydrolyzed Leather Meal
 - Leather Hydrolysate
 - Meat
 - Meat and Bone Meal
 - Meat and Bone Meal Tankage
 - Meat By-Products
 - Meat Meal
 - Meat Meal Tankage
 - Meat Protein Isolate
 - Mechanically Separated Bone Marrow
 - Restaurant Food Waste
 - Stock
 - Unborn Calf Carcasses

Renderers, protein blenders, and feed manufacturers are required to label products containing prohibited materials with the cautionary statement “**Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants.**” *Pet foods are exempt from this labeling requirement and often contain prohibited materials.* Therefore do not feed any pet foods to ruminants.

Feed for non-ruminant animals may contain materials prohibited for ruminants. Make sure there is no cross contamination of the non-ruminant feed with ruminant feed, such as could occur during storage or by using common feeding equipment.

Purpose and Scope of the Ruminant Feed Ban

This regulation is designed to prevent the establishment and amplification of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), sometimes referred to as “Mad Cow Disease,” through animal feed. This regulation prohibits the feeding of all protein products derived from mammals **except** for:

- Blood and blood products
- Gelatin
- Milk products
- Pure pork protein products
- Pure horse protein products
- USDA inspected meat products, which have been cooked and offered for human food and further heat processed for animal feed.

Poultry, marine (fish) and vegetable products are not affected since they are not from mammals. In addition the following products are exempt since they are not protein or tissue:

- Grease
- Tallow
- Fat
- Oil
- Amino acids
- Dicalcium phosphate

Additional requirements for ruminant producers that have on-farm feed manufacturing and mixing operations

These additional requirements do not apply to producers that mix total mixed rations for their operation unless they are mixing concentrates together before mixing the total mixed ration. A total mixed ration includes concentrates and forages mixed together.

Ruminant producers with on-farm feed manufacturing and mixing operations are “feed manufactures” under the rule. Feed manufactures are those relatively large integrated operations that have feed manufacturing equipment similar to a commercial feed manufacturer. Those operations typically manufacture feed and feed ingredients, and also mix feed for contract growers, for animals under their immediate control, or both.

If these on-farm feed manufacturing and mixing operations mix feed for non-ruminants using any prohibited materials they are required to keep records sufficient to track the prohibited materials throughout their receipt, processing, and distribution. These records must include:

- Dates of receipt or purchase of prohibited material or ingredients containing prohibited materials.
- Name and address of business material was purchased from.
- Identification of the product and quantity of material purchased.
- All feed transferred from the feed manufacturing facility to each of your animal feeding operations including feed name, dates, and quantities.
- Any feed sold to third parties from your manufacturing facility. These records are required to include feed name, dates and quantities of deliveries and the name and address of both you as the seller and the third party as the buyer.

Feeds that you produce that contain any prohibited material that do not remain under your immediate control must be labeled “Do Not Feed to Cattle or Other Ruminants”. All records for feeds that contain or may contain prohibited materials must be kept for a minimum of 1 year.

Please note that your ruminant feeding operation also must keep the same records as those ruminant feeding operations that do not have an on-farm feed manufacturing and mixing operations associated with them.

An additional requirement of on-farm feed manufactures is that if prohibited materials are used then there must be written procedures to prevent cross contamination. You may use separation, clean-out or a combination of the two. The written procedures should include the procedures followed from the time of receipt of incoming material until the time of distribution of the finished product, including all transportation that may take place. These procedures are to reflect what actually happens in your operation. An investigator should be able to easily identify operations that are described in the written procedures.

Documentation for clean-out should include a description of how clean-out is implemented; who is responsible; how clean-out is monitored and verified; how the volume of clean-out flush material was determined; and a description of how clean-out flush material is handled.

This information was taken from FDA Guidance for Industry documents:

- 69 Small Entities Compliance Guide for Feeders of Ruminant Animals With On-Farm Feed Mixing Operations - <http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/guidance69.pdf>
- 70 Small Entities Compliance Guide for Feeders of Ruminant Animal Without On-Farm Feed Mixing Operations - <http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/guidance70.pdf>
- 77 Interpretation of On-Farm Feed Manufacturing and Mixing Operations, Draft Guidance - <http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/guidad77.pdf>

BSE information is available on the Washington State Department of Agriculture, Pesticide Management Division, web page, <http://agr.wa.gov/pmd/>. Check the site often for additions and updates. In addition to departmental produced BSE information, connections to other BSE related web sites are available.

For further information, you may also contact Neil Lanning, Feed Specialist, Pesticide Management Division, Washington State Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 42589, Olympia, WA 98504-2589. Phone 360-902-2052. E-mail nlanning@agr.wa.gov.